

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

A pamphlet comes to us through the postoffice, well written and in excellent temper, giving very good reason for calling a National Convention. The writer shows that the Constitution needs revision, and that a peaceable settlement might be had by the action of such a body. We agree with the writer that the States should call a National Convention. Kentucky has asked for one, and her request stands on record. Two-thirds of the States must concur in the request before Congress can call a National Convention; and two-thirds will not agree to call one, or to ask Congress to call one. Much that has recently taken place shows that evils may arise that the Constitution ought to provide for. Power is exercised, upon the constitutionality of which there is a difference of opinion, which ought to be deliberately settled by the voice of the nation.

In order to call a Convention constitutionally, we must begin with the States, and induce two-thirds of them to call upon Congress for such a body. The writer appears to overlook this difficulty, and assumes that Congress has itself the power to call a Convention. Perhaps it would fulfill the requirements of the Constitution if a majority of the delegates in Congress from two-thirds of the States should concur in asking for a National Convention, as the Constitution does not define how the States shall signify their wish. The petition of the States in some form must precede the action of Congress.

We agree with the writer that the uncompromising position of the Southern States should not prevent the effort to call a Convention. The loyal States, by the effort, will show to all the world that the effusion of blood is not their fault.

We do not mean that the Government shall not vindicate its power to execute its laws; without this no adjustment could be lasting. Experience should show the impossibility of resisting the laws with impunity. The South will soon see that she must consult other people, and that resistance uncompromising costs a good deal more than it comes to. The proposition for a Convention, on the part of the loyal States, will show that, whilst they exact a reasonable submission to the Constitution and the laws, they do not mean an unconditional submission to anything.

Unfortunately, we do not expect anything rational in this tempest of passion. It is not easy for the loyal States to propose what is spurned in advance, and what would be met by insults, and misconstrued into cowardice by the rebels, and a proposition to the latter would not be heeded. The Southern politicians, generals and diplomats are all interested in the success of the rebellion. They don't wish a settlement. They will do all they can to prevent it; and we have no chance to reach the Southern people. Their State rights, so much boasted of, is the right to break up the Federal Government. They are not allowed the right to revise and preserve the Government.

These Southern politicians must be defeated in arms, and their power broken, before the people can deliberately act on the subject. Surely there is no statesman in the world who would not say that the interest of the people of the United States required a Union under one Government. The people have no interest in a division of this Union. It will be fatal to their best interest and highest destiny.

In order, however, to get a settlement in any reasonable time, we do not believe that the Government should relax its efforts one instant; on the contrary, it should employ an overwhelming force, and show that if a fair mode of settlement is not accepted, it can be forced.

We do not agree for a moment to any armistice, until the disposition to yield the point of a division of the Union is shown. Let the rebels see that they had better look round for terms of submission, as the Richmond Whig says. It may sound exceedingly humiliating; but inasmuch as we and our fathers have submitted to free institutions all our lives, we can, perhaps, afford to do so still.

It will be terrible for the politicians, generals, &c. They would lose office and spoils; but the people would gain by their loss.

J. C. Breckinridge has published an address to the people of Kentucky, in the Courier, at Bowlinggreen, and resigns his place as Senator from this State. We have not seen the address.

We suggest to you, Confederates, to come back to the Union, and get the rights you left behind. The fabulous prices you are paying for the necessities of life, the enormous taxes, the waste of property and waste of blood, are valuable rights that you have secured; but you have left far better behind. Free trade, peace and plenty, and a Government that all the world admired or feared, you have left, and will never find such another. Quit your tomfoolery in the prejudice against Yankees. You are nothing but Yankees yourselves; and your quarrel is, about as many and statesmanlike as the feud between up-town boys and down town boys. There is neither philosophy nor sense in it. All this trouble is for nothing, except to keep a worthless class of men in office that couldn't get office under the United States. Now, if you deem it an invaluable right you have, to feed and fatten these demagogues, go on; but you had better come back and get your rights. They are all safe, waiting for you.

We should guess, from the effusions of editors down East, that they are all generals. They know all about what ought to be done, and are seldom satisfied that anything is done right. Every General should have one of these editors along to give advice, and then he couldn't make a mistake. McClellan is too slow now, as Scott was some time ago. Perhaps he is acting on another extreme; but he knows best. So far, he has met with no check, much less a defeat, and the enemy is getting exceedingly uneasy—shifting about and feeling decidedly unsafe. The Prince of Orange couldn't get a fight out of the Duke of Alva, although he spent a whole campaign shifting positions for that purpose. He was beaten by delay, and his army scattered. The Duke accomplished his purpose, and shed no blood.

The Secessionists are about played out in Missouri. The attempt to conquer and subjugate that State has not paid expenses. The attack on Kentucky will be still more unfortunate. These attempts at conquest, according to the highest Secession authority, subverts the organization of the Southern Confederacy. They will have to pay the penalty now. So far, their inroad into Kentucky has been marked by barbarities, robberies, and crimes of all sorts, and can never accomplish anything toward the success of the Southern usurpation. They plead a military necessity for coming here, and they will be under a similar necessity for going away.

The distributing officer here, we understand, only pays twice a week to the recruits. This is not the way to hasten enlistments. Men will wait, before going into camp now, till their month's pay in advance is ready. They will not often be ready twice a week only. The Colonel wants to take the man as he offers himself, put him in camp immediately, and pay him. Anything that causes delay, defeats the purpose of the Legislature, which was to hasten the recruits with all possible dispatch. This is especially in the way now, since it has been announced that the recruits get their pay before they go into camp.

Our regiments are not filling up as fast as they ought to; but quite as fast as any one had a right to expect. Thousands who intend to volunteer have something important to arrange before they start. Notwithstanding the war, our people had not been looking to the necessity of active service, and are not ready in a moment. The State will do her duty—mark that. We shall have soldiers—plenty of them soon, and good ones at that. Hurry up, boys, or Buckner will get away before you are ready.

The Seceshers are removing their property out of Missouri into Arkansas. That is the first move. They had better keep on, for their residence in Arkansas is only temporary. They will not be safe there long. Their conduct shows that whilst they are devoted patriots they take care of number one. They were going to sacrifice all in the case, except their persons and property. The Missouri Seceshers must have an exalted opinion of their unselfish friends.

It is thought the campaign in Western Virginia is ended for this season. The rebels have been unfortunate in that region. By spring, we guess, they will have no disposition to try their fortunes in that region or elsewhere.

What a time the historian will have of it in writing a history of this rebellion! By the time he reads all the telegraph dispatches he will have the headache.

Philip Tompert, Esq., is a candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward. He will be just as good as can be found in the ward.

The colored population of New York are emigrating to Hayti in large numbers.

About ten thousand fresh troops will be in Washington this week.

RALLY! RALLY!! Colonel Walter C. Whitaker will address the people of Owen county as follows: At Owensboro, Nov. 1, at 2 p. m. At Liberty, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m. At Dallasburg, Nov. 2, at 3 p. m. He calls on all the friends of the Union to volunteer for its defense.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The steamers Glenwood and Freestone arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, from the Kanawha, bringing nine prisoners and a lot of sick. From the officers of these boats the Gazette learns the particulars of another skirmish, which took place in the neighborhood of Hawk's Nest, on New river, seven miles above Gauley bridge, on the afternoon of Monday last. About three o'clock on that day, our pickets were fired upon from across that river, but without any damage. Parts of the Ninth and Twenty-ninth regiments, under command of Colonel McCook, immediately repaired to the spot, which was at Miller's Ferry, when suddenly a rebel cavalry company and between two hundred and three hundred militia appeared from among the woods and skirmishing commenced. A desultory firing was kept up across the river for four or five hours, with no other loss upon our side than one killed and two wounded, belonging to the Twenty-eighth regiment. Two mountain howitzers were brought to play upon the rebels, who man aged to dodge the musket fire behind the trees, but some shot and shell from the howitzers dislodged them, and they fell back, dragging five or six killed or wounded with them.

The next day, however, they reappeared in stronger force, but they hugged the woods and fired from behind trees. Colonel McCook ordered a rifled six pounder to be brought to bear, and a few rounds, well directed, shivered huge splinters from the trees, and these flying in all directions, made it too dangerous for them to remain, and they had entirely disappeared when the Freestone left.

MAJOR GAVITT.—This brave officer, who lost his life in charging upon the enemy at the battle of Fredericksburg, Mo., was born in the city of Madison, Ind., March 18, 1826. At an early age his parents moved to the vicinity of Evansville, where he grew up. In 1848, he went to California, and was so far successful in his mining operations as to return in a short time with a handsome fortune. He served as Sheriff three terms. He was a Democrat of the State's Rights school, and at first stood aloof from the war, his ardent friendship for the South not permitting him to believe the rebels could be in earnest in endeavoring to destroy so good a government. When their purpose was fully unmasked he quitted his business and enlisted. He was appointed Major of the First Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and left Evansville last August with his command for Missouri. His first engagement was near Ironton, where he so distinguished himself that he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, but his appointment had not reached him at the time of his death. He fell, as every brave man desires to fall, in a charge upon the enemy, with his face to the foe. He leaves a widowed mother and three orphan children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Thomas Wilkey, the founder of the Order of Old Fellows in the United States, was a native of England, but came to this country at an early age, and for many years has been a prominent citizen of Baltimore. On the 26th of April, 1819, in company with John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushworth, he organized Washington Lodge, No. 1, at the Seven Stars tavern in that city. This was the first lodge formally organized in the United States, and it was originally self-instituted, designed to operate according to the ancient usages of the Union or London Order; but this plan was very soon after abandoned, and the work changed to that of the Independent Order. Under the usages of this branch of the Order it became necessary to obtain a dispensation from some competent authority; the dispensation was obtained through the Duke of York's Lodge, in Preston, England, during the latter part of 1819. Mr. Wilkey was the first Grand Sire of the Order elected at the institution of the Grand Lodge.

NEW PETTICOAT.—A novelty in petticoats has recently been adopted among fashionables. For all but dress, the white petticoat has been discarded for one of alpaca; and these have a great advantage of the linen or cotton ones, inasmuch as they are lighter, and do not lose their stiffness. Of course, it is necessary that if the dress be grenadine, barege, or other clear texture, the petticoat must be of the same color. They are made very full and gored, and have a broad black ribbon or velvet above the hem; sometimes there is a trimming of gathered ribbon put on in vandykes. The dresses are invariably caught up at the side to show this under petticoat. Where it is not necessary to match the tint of the dress, a stone color is the best shade to wear.

Day before yesterday, in St. Louis, a child being heard to cry distressingly, neighbors broke open the door of the house, and found the child, about three months old, lying upon the breast of its mother, who was dead. The inquest learned that she was a soldier's wife, and the cause of her death, disease of the heart.

Col. De Villiers was not very favorably impressed with the ladies of Richmond. He says many of them visited the quarters of the prisoners, and spat at them through the window gratings of the buildings where they were confined.

Our Correspondence.

Letter from Davies County.

REGIMENTS RAPIDLY ORGANIZING.—ATTACK FROM THE REBELS DESIRED ARDENTLY.—EXPECT OF THE INVASION—JUDGE YEAMAN A WHOLE TEAM FOR THE GOOD CAUSE—OLD-GLORIOUS MEETING AT WHITESVILLE.

OWENSBORO, Oct. 21, 1861.

Editors Democrat.—Gentlemen: Matters have assumed a decidedly military aspect in the Second Congressional District. She promises to be the banner district in the way of raising troops. There is no longer any fear of the destruction of locks numbers one and two, they being secured by a competent force.

At Henderson, besides a regiment of Indian troops stationed there, Colonel J. M. Shaffer is rapidly filling up a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. At Owensboro Colonel Jackson is organizing his regiment of cavalry, and Colonel Burbridge his regiment of infantry. At Calhoun, Colonel Hawkins has about filled his regiment of infantry, and at Hartford, Colonel John H. McHenry, an energetic young man of this county, and a true military man, is rapidly filling up his regiment, making five regiments that will be filled in four contiguous counties. Many of the recruits come in from the counties south of Green river, where they have been driven from their homes by the violence of Secessionists and Confederate soldiers.

You will see, by reference to the map, how easily these forces might be concentrated, and how important they might become in certain contingencies. Many of the people are constantly fearing a sudden inroad of Confederates, in superior numbers, from Bowlinggreen, Russellville, or Hopkinsville.

The Colonels don't say anything but no doubt would be highly gratified to catch such a force this side of Green river. The men are supplied with the very best arms known to the service.

In addition to these regular forces, every true Union man in the county is ready to seize his rifle, shot gun, or the musket that has been furnished him, as a member of the Home Guards, and rush to the rescue upon any emergency. It is gratifying to observe the effect the invasion has had upon the Union sentiment of this county. So far from being weakened or intimidated, the Union men have maintained their numbers, and grown in boldness and determination. They are holding meetings and having speeches from their best men. At the meetings, whenever a company of home guards armed with Uncle Sam's guns, or a squad of Col. Jackson's cavalry, comes in view, the shouts of men, women and children for the Union, for the officers, and for their representative, Judge Yeaman, do fairly make the woods ring. The healthy tone of the Union sentiment in this county, which was rekindled from the ashes in August, is attributable in great part to the firm stand he took on the stump in July and August, and in the recent session of the Legislature.

The Secesh here are all calm; some of them appear to be subdued. Of course they are nursing their wrath to keep it warm, and are hourly praying for the success of the invaders. The difference is that if the Federal arms succeed they will all be protected, while, if the Confederates succeed, this county would hardly be habitable for a firm Union man.

There was a glorious meeting at Whitesville last week. The Secesh then, by systematic lying and a good share of bullying, thought they had the Union sentiment quelled. But the presence of a hundred quails in the hands of Capt. Ward's Home Guard, and a thousand men, women and children shouting and waving for the Union, and several bold and eloquent speeches in which traitors and treason were called by their names, must have removed the mislaid impression.

The work goes bravely on. The people will go out of the Union just when any other brave and intelligent people would free themselves subjugated by cruel and long-continued reverses on the battle field. God grant that may never happen.

SIGNBOARD.

A VIRGINIAN.—I recently met a Lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, above the city, accompanied by a person, in appearance a fine looking young boy, uniquely dressed, but who I subsequently learned was Miss Virginia Hall, the vicereine of the regiment. In person Miss Hall is above the medium height. She is a bright blonde, having a clear blue eye, and her light hair cut short like a lad's, and parted on the side. Her nose is slightly retroussé, her mouth well formed, and when she converses, even dentists might go mad at the display of so fine a set of teeth. Her uniform consists of a blue Zouave shirt, trimmed with some colored braid, a Zouave jacket of the same color, and similarly ornamented, a tunic skirt, dark pants, Zouave light leather gaiters, extending from the knee down, a liberty cap with a red band, a blue top, a green sash and hospital steward's chevron. She wears a short sword and small revolver attached to her belt. Decidedly, her appearance is prepossessing. Miss Hall is a Bostonian by birth; she received a fine education at one of the academic institutions on the Western Reserve, Ohio, and by her intelligence, fine conversational powers and pleasing manners, she impresses those who form her acquaintance very favorably. She makes herself generally useful about the hospital, and renders whatever service she can to make the camp more comfortable. The Fire Zouaves take great pride in her, and quickly resent any imputations made against their vicereine.—Cor. N. Y. Times

COL. W. McKee Fox.—We are rejoiced to learn that this gallant officer has his regiment nearly full, and will in all probability be in the field at an early day. We feel certain that his popularity as a private gentleman will not be diminished in his military capacity. He is a gentleman and a scholar, and has all the requisites for a good soldier. We wish him and his command unbounded success.—Frankfort Commonwealth, 25th.

Nine Secesh prisoners arrived in Cincinnati day before yesterday by the Government steamer Glenwood. Secesh is about "played out."

NUTTING TIME.

The nuts are ripe and the day is fine. The purple hills in the sunset shine. And the brown nuts rattle the trembling tops of each gnarled tree in the hazel copse.

The copse is filled with the happy noise of laughing girls and climbing boys. And the broken branches yield black fruit that heavily drops at each old tree's foot.

Under the bow of the copse-growned hill, Richel and I sit still and still. I hold in mine hand an apple-white hand. The smallest, and whitest in the land.

Neither your fruit, ye lady above, And mine the nut at the girls you love: The only fruit that to me was dear. I have gathered today in the white hand here.

Harper's Weekly.

The News.

QUICK WORK.—Three negroes made their escape from their masters in Jefferson county on Saturday night, and crossed the river, where they found a free negro ready to convey them on their way to Chicago. They were followed, the citizens of Illinois rendering a hearty assistance in the work—and were captured on Tuesday, six miles from Alton, and delivered in this city. The free negro escaped.—St. Louis Republican.

The following dispatch from Jefferson City, to the St. Louis Democrat, contains all the news of importance at that point. It is dated the 23d:

Passengers by the train just from the west, report that our scouting parties are continually attacked by bands of rebels, returned from Price's army, who wait in ambush for them, fire, and then make their escape.

Last night a scouting party under Capt. Turnley was fired upon from an ambush ten miles from Georgetown. The captain received a shot in the arm, one of his men was killed and two wounded. The assassins escaped.

On Sunday Colonel Eads had penetrated with a scouting party as far as Warrensburg, and finding all quiet, left his company to spend the night with his family.

In the night he was awakened by a person outside pretending to have important dispatches. On opening the window, a dozen shots were fired at him. By a miracle, he escaped unhurt.

There are believed to be 400 of these returned rebels, ready for mischief, in Pettis county alone.

A great number of sick have been left at Otterville and Georgetown.

It was rumored at Syracuse, as the train passed through, that Johnson has crossed from Tennessee with 30,000 men, joined Price and taken command of the army, and that Sigel was falling back.

The rumor is totally discredited here. Brigadier-General Todd has been sent to St. Joseph, and placed under Gen. Fremont's orders, who still commands the district of North Missouri, and has not been superseded as stated by the Republican yesterday.

We find the following additional particulars of the victory at Fredericksburg, Mo., in the Pilot Knob correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, under date of the 23d:

It was a glorious victory on our part, and a disastrous defeat to the enemy. This is glory enough for one day.

The battle took place one mile south of Fredericksburg, where the road to Greenville crosses a kind of ravine. The enemy were well posted in the corn-fields and brush on both sides of the road beyond the ravine. Their cannon were well planted, too, for the purpose of defending the road against our approach. Whilst all the troops were eager for the fray, most of the fighting fell to the share of the Indiana cavalry and Col. Ross' Seventeenth Illinois. Other regiments could only participate in the chase, which commenced in less than an hour after the first gun was fired. The enemy were pursued eight or ten miles, they scattering off to the right and left by every practicable route. The retreat was on the line of the Greenville road, and the remnant of Thompson's army is making for Arkansas in double quick time.

Our loss in killed does not exceed six, and there are not more than twenty who are seriously wounded. The loss of the enemy is not less than two hundred killed and wounded. Twenty-five dead bodies were buried from a single field yesterday, and others were found upon the line of the retreat for miles beyond the battle-field.

We captured twenty-seven prisoners, together with a lot of arms, etc. Most of the guns are of the most ordinary description of squirrel rifles or shotguns, some of them with the old flat lock.

We wounded, together with the remains of Maj. Gavitt and Capt. Hymen, were brought to Ironton last night. A few of the wounded, with these two gallant officers, have been sent up to St. Louis by to-day's train. Also the body of private McClain, of the same regiment.

Our whole force left Fredericksburg yesterday noon in pursuit of the fugitives. It is very questionable whether they will be able to overhail them this side of the Arkansas line.

The people of Fredericksburg seem to have united in an attempt to deceive the Federal troops as to the whereabouts of Thompson and his army. They stated to the officers that Thompson had left the town on Sunday, and was by that time, Monday noon, thirty miles away. They were at the same time aware that this swamp fox and his followers had arranged a very pretty ambush within a mile of the town, where they expected to annihilate their foes. The troops were greatly exasperated by this attempt at deception, and after the battle several houses were fired upon by the soldiers could be restrained by their officers.

We find the following news from San Francisco, dated Oct. 16, telegraphed to one of our exchanges. This news was not sent to Louisville:

The difficulties between the French Commission and the Hawaiian Government has been referred to Napoleon for settlement, and the French man-of-war Gallathir, not being any longer wanted to menace Honolulu, has sailed for San Francisco.

The ship Harrington, arrived at this port yesterday, was only twenty-six days from Japan. She left at Kanagawa the United States steamer Saginaw and other vessels. The bark Daniel Webster was sold to the Japanese Government for \$10,000 in Mexican dollars.

The steamer Neva, about which so much has been said of late as likely to turn privateer, had arrived at Kanagawa, where she was overhauled by the Saginaw. On an examination of the vessel and her papers, they were found to be all right, and after vainly trying to sell her to the Japanese

Government, she sailed for this port two days before the Harrington.

There is no news of special interest from Japan. Business had improved somewhat at Yokohama since the new tea and silk had come into market.

The survey of Megata, one of the five ports ceded to the United States by treaty, has been abandoned at present.

The usual large British naval force was stationed at Yeddo and Yokohama.

Dissatisfaction was said to exist among American residents at Yokohama on account of the unequal rate of exchange for dollars for Yoban; the rate now being two Yoban and a quarter for one Mexican dollar. The dollar is now passing for less than two thirds its actual value as guaranteed by treaty, and as it formerly passed.

It is stated that under the sanction of the Minister and Consul, a petition has been signed by American merchants and citizens of standing in Yokohama and forwarded to the President, asking in the strongest terms the appointment of a new Minister at Yeddo and Consul at Kanagawa.

How the Rebels Try to Get Arms.

A few days ago, a person doing business in this city, but not in the arms business, tied his horse near the door of an arms and ammunition store, walked into the store and asked the price of Government percussion caps.

Answer—"One dollar per thousand."

"Can't I buy them any cheaper down East?"

"No."

"Tell me, candidly, what is your opinion about a speculation. I can get three dollars per thousand for caps delivered in Havana, and you know, from the nature of my business, it will be very easy for me to ship them. What do you think? Would you go in?"

"No; I would not."

"Why?"

"The risk would be too great."

"Why so?"

"I should be obliged to get a permit from the Chief of Police to deliver you a million percussion caps; an escort would be detailed to go with those caps from here to your place of business. They know you do not deal in percussion caps, and your store would therefore be watched."

"Would this also be done if I bought the caps down East?"

"Yes."

"Suppose I was caught, what would be the punishment?"

"Not very severe. Only your property would be confiscated, you would be sent to Fort Lafayette—and perhaps you would be hung for treason."

"The risk is too great—it won't pay."

A few evenings after this a person aged about thirty-five years, and wearing the uniform of a United States naval officer, came into the same store. The time was near dusk. He requested to see a price-list of arms, stating he wished to purchase arms for the use of the Spanish government in Cuba.

The reply was that he could not have it.

"Why not?"

"Because it cannot be needed for any honest purpose."

The stranger was quite indignant at this, and asked what warrant the dealer had for saying this.

"Because the Spanish Government is very well aware that arms and ammunition are a hundred per cent. dearer in the United States now than in Europe—and it has no such pressing need of arms in Cuba that it should pay double prices here when it can send to Europe. My advice to you is, if you wish to keep out of trouble, not to make this inquiry of another person."

"Sir, I can bring letters from the highest authorities in Washington to show you I am, and that I am a true man."

"It will do you no good. Others have had such letters, and have been caught trying to smuggle arms across the Potomac, concealed in a cargo of hay. The highest authorities are frequently deceived."

After this conversation the "naval officer" walked off. It may be as well to add, that the police are on the track of persons who are engaged in attempts of the kind above recited, and that their hope of escaping detection is very slight.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE RAILROAD REGIMENT.

Yesterday the field appointments for the Railroad Regiment, the 55th, were made. James M. Smith is Colonel, Silas M. Avery, Lieutenant Colonel, and Frank M. Lord, Major. These are all excellent appointments, and with that of J. R. Robinson for Quarter-master, which was made some days ago, will insure the speedy organization of the regiment.

Indiana will be the first State to have in the field a thousand men who understand how to lay a track, repair a bridge or set a locomotive on its pins. We regard the Hoosier Railroad regiment as one calculated to reflect more substantial credit on our State than any other heretofore organized, and predict that it will be made ready for the field with all the promptness and expedition for which railroad men are so justly celebrated. In a day or two we shall know something more of this regiment and have something more to say about it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wool in New York.—The excitement in our wool market has partially subsided, and the demand during the past week has fallen off, not, however, because of light stock and high prices. Sales to arrive have also been less frequent; buyers and sellers differing in their views as to prices. The sales reported are 100,000 lbs. fleece at 45¢; 50,000 lbs. pulled at 45¢; 500,000, cash, and 100 bales Extra Rios on private terms.

By the Arabs we learn that the demand for wool at Liverpool during the month of September was not very active, consumers continuing to buy merely for current wants, and prices have in several instances ruled in their favor, but within the last week or so have an export demand from America has sprung up, chiefly for such descriptions of low foreign wools as are suited for army clothing and blankets, and considerable business has been done in them at about late rates.—Economist

Dart.—As we walked up street a few evenings since we overtook a lad who had gained such a high that we hardly recognized him. Alluding to his rapid particular growth, we asked him if it was not about time for him to stop. "I have nothing to do with it," said he; "I am not twenty-one yet."—New Bedford Mercury.

The new bridge now in course of construction over Butts des Moris Lake, below Menasha, Wis., is two thousand seven hundred feet in length. It is expected to be completed in about two weeks.

Surgeons!
Chaplains!

WILL FIND EVERYTHING IN THE MILITARY
HAT and CAP Line at A. CRAIG'S.
Main and Fourth streets.

cc25 46

